#### MUDD.

Me is Visited at His Home-How the Doctor Looks, and What He Says-His Reported Confession to Captain Dutton a Sham.

The New York Hera'd's correspondent has been conversing with Dr. Mudd since his liberation from imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas. He gives the following interesting account of

The Doctor says he is thirty-five years of age, married in 1800, built the house in which he now lives after his marriage, owned a wellstocked farm of about thirty acres in Virginia, near the Potomac, and was in the enjoyment of a pretty extensive practice up to the time of his airest in 1865. The world went well and smoothly with him previous to that unbappy event. His house was furnished with all the comforts of a country gentleman's residence. He had his horses and hounds, and in the porting season was foremost at every fox hunt and at ever, manly outcoor spore. He had robust heath and a vigorous, athletic frame in those days; it is very different with him now. Above the middle height, with a reddish moustache and chin whi-ker, a high forehead and attenuated nose, h's appearance indicates a man of calm and slow reflection, genile in manner, and of a very domestic turn. He says he was born within a tew miles of this house, and has lived all his life in the country. His whote desire now is to be allowed to spend the balance of his days quietly in the bosom of his family. In his sunker, lustreless eye, pailed lips, and cold, ashy complexion one can read the words "Dry Tortugas" with a terrible significance. In the prime tugas" with a terrible significance. In the prime of his years, looking prematurely old and careworn, there are few indeed who could gaze on the wreek and ravage in the face of this man before them without feeling a sentiment of sympathy and commisseration. "I have come home," said the Doctor, sorrowfully, "to find nothing left me but my wife and tamily. No money, no provisions, no erops in the ground, and no clear way before me where to derive the means of support in my present enfeebled condition." There was no deception here. In the scanty furniture of the house, and in the pale, sai countenance of the bouse, and in the pale, sai countenance of the speaker, there was evidence enough of poor and altered fortune. It was now evening, and growing rapidly dark. A big fire blazed on the ample hearth, and Mrs. Mudd, an intelligent and handsome lady, with one of her children, joined the doctor and ourselves in the conversation over the events of that memorable April

mo ning after the assassination.
"Did you see Booth, Mrs. Mudd!" we inquired, with a feeling of intense interest to

hear her reply.

"Yes," she replied, "I saw himself and Harold after they entered this parlor. Booth stretched himself out on that sota there and Harold stoeped down to whisper something to him."

"How did Booth look?"

"Very bad. He seemed as though he had been drinking very hard; his eyes were red and swollen and his hair in disorder."
"Did he appear to suffer much?"
"Not after he laid down on the sofa. In fact, it seemed as if hardly anything was wrong with

him then."

"What kind of a fracture did Booth sustain?"
we inquired, addressing the Doctor.

"Well," said he, "siter he was laid down on that sofa, and having told me his leg was fractured by his horse falling on him during his journey up from Richmond, I took a knife and split the leg of his boot down to the instep, slipped it off, and the sock with it; I thea felt carefully with both hands down along his leg, but at first could discover nothing like leg, but at first could discover nothing like crepitation till, after a second investigation, I found on the outside, near the ankle, something that left like indurated firsh, and then, for the first time, I concluded it was a direct and clean fracture of the bone. I then improvised out of pasteboard a boot that adhered close enough to the leg to keep it rigidly straight below the knee, without at all interfering with the flexure of the leg. A low cut shoe was substituted for the leather boot, and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning Booth and his companions started off for a point on the river belo How did Booth's horse look after his long

ride?" we mouired. "The boy, after putting him up in the stable,"
the Doctor replied, 'reported that his back underneath the forward part of the saddle was raw and bloody. This circumstance tallied with Booth's account that be had been riding all day previous from Richmond, and no suspicion arose in my mind for one instant that the man whose leg I was attending to was anything more than he represented himself. "You knew Booth before, Doctor?"
"Yes," replied the Doctor. "I was first in

troduced to Booth in November, 1864, at the church yonder, spoke a few words to aim, and never saw him afterwards until a little while before Christmas, when I happened to be in Washing'on making a few purchases, and waiting for some friends from Baltimore, who promised to meet me at the Pennsylvania House and come out here to spend the holidays. I was walking past the National Hotel at the time, when a person tapped me on the shoulder, and, on turning round, I discovered it was the genon turning round, I discovered it was the gentleman I was introduced to at the church about six weeks previously. He saked me aside for a moment, and said he desired an introduction to John H. Surratt, with whom he presumed I was acquainted. I said that I was. Surratt and I became almost the fact of his necessarily acquainted from the fact of his living on the road I travelled so often on my way to Washington, and having the only tavern on the way that I cared to visit. Booth and I walked along the avenue three or four blocks. when we suddenly came across Surratt and Weichman, and all four having become acquainted we adjourned to the National Hotel and had a round of drinks. The witnesses in my case swore that Booth and I moved to a corner of the room and were engaged bour or so in secret consultation. That was a bare aced lie. The whole four of us were in loud and open conversation all the time we were together, and when we separated we four never met sgain " You told the soldiers, Doctor, the course the

fugitives pursued after leaving your house?"
"I dir. I told them the route that Booth told
me he intended to take; but Booth, it seems, changed his mind after quitting here and went another way. This was natural enough; yet I straightway accused of serking to set the soldiers astray, and it was orged against me as proof positive of implication in the con-

\*You must have felt seriously agitated on being arrested in connection with this matter?" "No, sir. I was just as self possessed as I am now. They might have hanged me at the time and I should have faced death just as com-

posedly as I smoke this pipe."
"What did you think of the military commis

Well, it would take me too long to tell you. Suffice it to say that not a man of them sat on my trial with an unbiassed mind. Before a word of evidence was heard my case was prejudged, of evidence was reard my case was prejudged, and I was already condemned on the strength of rumor and misrepresentation. The witnesses perjured themselves, and while I was sitting there in that dock, listening to their monstrous falseboods, I felt ashamed of my specier, and lost faith forever in all maukind. That men could stand up in that court and take an oath before Heaven to tell the truth, and the next moment set themselves to work to swear away by downright
perjury the life of a fellow man, was a thing
that I in my innocence of the world never
thought possible. After I was convicted and
sent away to the Dry Tortugas a confession was
got up by Secretary Stanton purporting to have
buth made by me to Captain Dutton on byari next moment set

TIBST EDITION

the steamer, and was afterwards appended to the official report of my trial. This was one of the most infamous dodges practised against me, and was evidently intended as a justification for the illegality of my conviction. I never made such a confession, and never could have made it, even if I tried."

"How did they treat you down there at the Dry Tortugas?" "Well, I feel indisposed to say much on that head. If I made disclosures of matters with which I am acquainted certain officers in com-

mand there might find themselves cariously compromised."

"You did good service during the fever plague, Doctor?"
"Well, I can say this, that as long as I ac'ed as post physician not a single life was lost. My whole time was devoted to fighting the spread of the discase and investigating its specific rature. I found that the discase does not generate the poison which gives rise to the plague. The difference between contagion and intection which I have discovered is that one generates which I have discovered is that one generales the poison from which the fever springs and the other does not. Contagion, such as smallpox, measles, etc., generates the poison which strads the complaint of yellow fever, typhoid fever, and other such infections diseases. It requires contact with the poison and not with the disease to infect a person, and if a thousand cases of fever were removed from the place of the disease no danger whatever need by apprehended. The fever of whatever need be apprehended. The fever of the Dry Tortugas was of the same type as the typhoid, and the treatment on the expectant plan—that is, watching the case, and treating the symptoms as they manifest themselves."
"Were you untrammelled in your management
of the sick ?"

"No, sir; there's where I felt the awkwardness of my position. I was trammelled, and consequently could not act with the independence a physician under such circumstances

The Doctor talked at considerable length on many other topics connected with his imprisonment. In replying to the remark that his feelings must have been greatly exercised at coming within sight of his old home and meeting his wife once more, he said, with visible tremor, that words were entirely inadequate to express the overwhelming emotions that filled his mind. It appears that a few days before he left the Dry Tortugas a company of the 3d Artil-lery, who were on board a transport about being shipped to some other poin', on seeing the doctor walking on the parapet, set up three cheers for the man who perilled his life for them in the heroic fight with the dread visitation of fever. We talked along till midnight, then retired to a comfortable feather bed, and, rising with the sun in the morning, started on our homeward journey to Washington.

#### GOVERNOR GEARY.

# He Vetoes Another Act of the State Legislature.

On Monday evening the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth presented to the House of Representatives four messages from Governor Geary, vetoing certain enactments of both branches of the Legislature. We select this one as being of interest to our own citizens:-

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 29, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 29, 1869.—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—Gentlemen: House bill No. 440, entitled, "An Act Supplementary to an Act to Incorporate the Mercantile Insurance Guarantee and Trust Company of Philadelphia, approved the 21st day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine," is hereby returned with my objections.

turned with my objections.

In the first place the enrolment tax has never been paid on the act to which this is a supplement, and hence there is no law to which this a supplement can attach. The first section of the act approved May 1, 1868, on the subject of enrolment tax, provides that no private act of Assembly subject to said tax, "shall be en-rolled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or published, or have the force or effect of law, until the party asking or requiring the same shall have paid into the Treasury of he Commonwealth" the amount of tax fixed by law. I deem it against public policy to encourage the non payment of enrolment taxes; and I have, therefore, felt constrained to withhold my approval from all such enactments.

Besides this, the provision of the second section of the bill seems to be unusual and daugerous to the right and liberties of the citizen. It is provided that on the application of the company the Governor shall appoint and commisnot exceeding eight police detectives, selected by the company, who "shall severally ossess and exercise throughout the State all the powers granted and conferred by the third section of an act empowering railroad companies to employ police force and all keepers of jails and station houses are required to receive all persons duly arrested by said agents, as if such arrests had been made by constables or police officers." And it is further provided that "the said commissions of the Governor shall cease and be determined whenever the president of the said company shall notity such person or persons in writing that the said company has dispensed with, or no longer requires his or their services.

I regard what is known as the Railroad Police bill of 1855 as having gone to the utmost verge of constitutional power. That limited the prisaction of the appointees to a small territory, whilst the present bill authorizes roving at the pleasure of the company, thus virtually placing the administration of this braceh of the public justice in the hands of a private corpo-

The eighth section of the ninth article of the Constitution is as follows:—"Tuat the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from upreasonable searches and seizures; and that no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, por without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation,"

These time honored provisions of the fundamental law were intended to protect the citizens of the State in their personal liberty, and from all un easonable arrests, searches, and seizures of their persons or property. This bill, in my udgment, takes away these constitutional guar antees, and cannot be vindicated or sustained by any sound principles of public policy. JOHN W. GEARY.

## Facts About the Cuban Revolution.

The present movement for the liberation of Cubs from Spanish tyranny began on the 19th of October last, when 127 men at Yara, under General Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, declared for the independence of the island. In less than six months it has spread until it now embraces an area of 20,600 out of the 30,000 square miles included in the whole island. Within these limits there are 147 cities, towns, and villages, of which more than one half are in the hands of the revolutionists.

Out of the 150 080 men able to bear arms on the whole is and, 45 000 are in the ranks of the patriots, 30 000 of them being stationed in the Eastern and 15,000 in the Central Department. The total population of the district in rebellion is 548,738, of whom there are in the Eastern Department 126,368 whites, 86,374 negroes free before the revolution, and 51,778 slaves just emancipated by the pairiot leaders. Central Department the numbers are In the Central Department the numbers are 172,567 whites, 42,444 negroes formerly free, and 69,207 slaves newly freed. The patriots have thus, it will be seen, given liberty to more than 120,000 slaves, and when they succeed in redeeming the whole island will do the same for 180,000 pers.

for 180,000 more. The estimated wealth of the real estate in the \$550,000,000, and its industry and commerce were reckoned as representing a capital of \$774,000,000. The annual productions were:—Sugar, \$62,000,000; tobacco, \$15,000,000; other produce, \$52,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the insurrection is by no means the trilling matter the Spaniards represent it to be. If the men who are conducting it can but fairly organize and put in action a form of government, there is no reason why belligerent rights should not be conceded to them, if, indeed, their independence should not immediately be acknowledged.—N. Y. Sun.

FORTUNE'S FREAK.

A Dubuque Wood-sawyer Becomes a Mil-lionaire. Wonders never cease; and Fortune, whom all court so assiduously, has no end to the freaks she will play upon manklud. Now we hear from the Dubuque (lows) Times, of published on Thursday last, that a poor man has suddenly become rich. Says has journal:— Three years ago there resided in this city a

sun burned, hard fisted, industrious man named Adolph Guil, who carped the food required for the consumption of himself, wife, and ramily of seven children by sawing wood from door to door. But little was known of his early history beyond the fact that he was an extle from Po land, Europe, an item of information which he imparted to one or two personal friends, with the further statement that he had relatives hying there who were very weatthy, and might ing there who were very weathry, and might place him above want, if so disposed. During the internal feuds and tyranical government which oppressed that unbappy land, he, with a number of others, determined to emigrate and seek relief on the shores of free America. Atter a safe and prosperous voyage the party landed in New York, from which point Mr. Gall continued his journey to the West antil Gail continued his journey to the West until he came to Dubuque, where he reated a cheap tenement on Washington street, and settled down to the businers we have before stated. How long Mr. Guli would have remained in this city following his humble employment, and congregating with others of his class on Seventh streeth, we do not know, had it not been for the liberality manifested by Uncle Sam. In 1866, Mr. Gull's attention was turned to the homesteads offered by the General Government to all actual settlers on the western frontiers of our State. After revolving the frontiers of our State. After revolving the matter over, he resolved to avail himself of the benefits of so hamane a provision, and flinging his buck and saw to one side, he packed up his household goods, bade adieu to his fellow com-rades, and, with his family, started for the fields of promise. He was fortunate in procuring a good location within twelve miles of Fort Dodge, and soon had a nice little patch of ground under the plough. Here he worked and to led month after month, and was gradu-ally becoming independent in circumstances through his own exertions, when all at once the fickle godders fortune came to his relief, and made him a millionaire. On the 14th inst. he was called to Fort Dodge on business, and on inquiring at the Post Office found a letter directed to his address, from the old countries of the coun try, which had evidently been awaiting his order for some days. Mr. Gull took it out, glanced at the superscription intently, and remarking that at last some of the folks had concluded to write to him, opened the document and commenced to read. He had not devoured more than half a dozen lines before he uttered a loud yell, and commenced to dance around in a manuer absolutely inexplicable to the bystanders, who thought that the man had suddenly become insane. After the first surprise was over. Mr. Gull became more rational, and infirmed the spectators that he was no longer a poor plodding farmer, but a millionaire, by the decease of an uncle in Poland, who had willed to him his entire property, amounting to five millions of dollars, which was now awaiting his disposal. All this and much more the letter contained. To make a long story short, Mr. Gull sold his farm the next week and is now on his way to the old next week and is now on his way to the old country to take possession of his property, rassing through Dubuque lat Monday evening. We have only to add we hope he will be success ni and find everything all right. But who would have supposed that a Dubuque wood-

#### tawjer could ever have 'urned out a millionaire. MAD.

Terrible Death of a Man Bitten by a Rabid Dog.

We have to record, says the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonweath of March 26, one of the most unusual and startling fatalities that has ever occurred in our city, in the dea h of John D. Sargent, a citizen of Frankfort, from hydropho-This melancholy event transpire i on Sunday night last, when, after twenty-four bours of untold suffering, Mr. Sargent passed

bome two months ago a small dog followed Mr. Sergent from the street into his store, and seemed to recognize him virtually as its master Mr. Sargent one day fed it with a small piece of meat, which it had no sooner swallowed than it eaught his bard at the base of the thumb plercing the flesh with its smal keen teeth. He took it off, paying no other attention to the wound, which rapidly healed. The dog died a few days after.

On Saturday evening last Mr. Sargent fel pain in his hand, in the vicinity of the old wound. The pain gradually extended to the fivgers and crept up the arm into the body. The arm and hand became numb, incapacitating him from his usual use of those members. numbness and nervousness; increasing, he sum-moned a physician, who, after a careful examination, could not at first decide upon the nature of his disease, but suspected so ne disease of accompanied with the most harrowing symp toms, gave to his disease a frightful cast. accident, on the presentation of water to allay his thirst, the true character of his maindy was developed in the agonizing spasms that immediately racked and tortured his physical frame. He could not endure the sight even of water or its mention. His spasms were brief in duration, but of the most fearful causing his eyes to dilate, and his whole ap pearance to assume a character so frightful that it baffles all description. The slightest impact upon his body caused convulsions, his nervous organism being wrought up to its highest tension. The strength of several persons was necessary to hold him in position during his spasms. He did not seek to inflict harm on spasms. He did not seek to inflict harm on any one, but was entirely conscious up to the nour of his death, giving instructions concerning his business, and delivering parting messages to his lamily and friends. During Sunday he was visited by many citizens and the physicians, who offered all the aid possible for his relief. He swallowed only a few pills by great effort on Sunday morning, the constriction of his throat causing him to re'use anything else. Thus, amid aufferings beyond description or comparison, exceeding anything ever witnessed in the cutire history of the medical men that ministered at his bedside, and appalling to every appreciative sense, he lingered till almost nine v'clock on Sunday night, when death relieved him from further pain.

## Brad-awls Ineffectual.

The buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the overland line a new source of delight on the treeless prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was expensive scratching for the telegraph company; and there, indeed, was the rub, for the bisons shook down wiles of wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the brad-awis that could be purchased, and these were driven into the poles with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propentity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came to the scratch sure of a sensation in their thick hides that thrilled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find a brad-awl. battles around the pole They tought huge containing them, and the victor would proudly climb the mountainous heap of rump and hump of the fallen and scratch himself into bliss until the brad awl proke or pole came down. There has been no demand for brad awis from the Kansas leg on since the first invoice.

Affairs at Harrisburg-The Mexican Monument Dedication Indefinitely Postponed -Want of Means the Obstacle.

Crime in the Northwest-Railroad Enterprises.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM HARRISBURG

The Mexican Monument-Its Dedication Indefinitely Postponed-The Reasons for Delay.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph HARRISBURG, March 31.-The Commissioners in charge of erecting the monument to the memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in Mexico have postponed its dedication inded-

Three months ago Colonel John W. Forney was selected to deliver the oration on the occasion. Two weeks ago he declined to act as orator, on account of a great press of private business. The Commissioners appointed by the State were greatly embarrassed by the refusal of the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient sum of moneyto defray the expense of the dedication, the amount allowed by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and Finance Committee of the Senate being but five hundred dollars. These facts, added to the unavoidable delay in receiving the statue to cap the monument, compelled the indefinite postponement of its dedication. At least twenty five thousand members of the military and clvic bodies had indicated their purpose to be present here on the 26th of May, who will now doubtless make their arrangements to be at Gettysburg in July, when the battle monument erected on that field will be dedicated. Circulars were printed to-day, signed by the Commissioners, an nonucing this postponement.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

#### The City Aiding Railroad Corporations —Federal Patronage. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 31.-In the City Council yesterday a proposition was made and laid over for consideration to sell two thousand shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, owned by Baltimore city, at \$1.25 per share, the procceds to be converted into city bonds and indorsements. The ostensible design of the movement is to supply the means to complete the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown and the Potomac river at Williamsport, and finally to the Allegheny coal fields. If this finally passes, the bonds and preferred mortgage of the Western Maryland Company will surely advance from the present price, forty per cent., to at least eighty or ninety. It is fully believed the measure will pass, or something like it.

It is now understood positively that General Grant has determined to give ex Mayor Chap' man a good office for his loyal services as Mayor of Baltimore during the war.

#### FROM OHIO.

## Railroading Affairs-Jay Gould's Progressive Spirit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegroph. CINCINNATI, March 31 .- Atter considerable deliberation, the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad rejects the lease proposed by the Erie Road, the alleged reason being a clause in the law passed lately which would make the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road liable for debts contracted along its line by the Eric. There are probably additional good reasons which are not made public.

Jay Gould talks of building an independent line from Dayton in sixty days, an exceedingly short time for a very large contract. Mr. Gould will arrive here to day.

## FROM THE WEST.

#### Acquitted of the Charge of Murder-The Suicide Mauia,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, March 31 .- Dr. Zeramba, charged with the murder of Jacob B. Reicker, by poison, was discharged in the Superior Court yesterday, nolle prosequi having been entered.

Edward Best, book keeper in the music store of J. M. Higgins, was found dead in his room at 1 P. M. yesterday, a victim of suicide by the use of opium, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

# The Hudson River Freshet-Accident to a Freight Train.

POUGHEEPSIE, Merch 31 .- The freshet upriver continues. The Hudson River Railroad tracks are flooded. A freight train of thirty cars , which left Albany met with an accident at Castleton, by which ten loaded cars ran into the river. No person was hurt. The trains on the Central Road are much behind time also. The rivers are all swollen.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

#### This Morning's Quotations.

London, March 31—A. M.—Consols 93 for money, and 934 for account. U. S. 5 203 quiet and steady at 834. Stocks quiet; Eric Railroad, 244; Hitcois Central, 964.

Liverpool, March 31—A. M.—Cotton opens from the not higher; middling money 2022. firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 12id.; midding Orleans, 12jd. The sales of the day are estinated at 12,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to 27th inst., since last report, 44,000

Corp. 30\*. 6d. for new. Lonpon, March 31-A. M .- Linseed Oil, £29

# This Afternoon's Quotations. London, March 31—P. M.—Consols 93 for money, and 93@93\$ for account. United States Five-twenties, 83\$. Stocks quiet; Eric, 24\$; lilinois Central, 96\$. LIVERPOOL, March 31—P. M.—California white

Wheat, 9s. 10d. Cheese, 76\*. 6d Pork, 101s. HAVEE, March 31.—Cotton on the spot, 147f.; affort, 1464".

#### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS - First Session.

#### Semate.

WASHINGTON, March St.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 6th proxim.

Mr. Sumner moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Howe and others opposed the motion,

Mr. Howe and others opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Fessenden, as Chairman of the Comittee on Appropriations, said that in his opinion it would be impossible to finish by that time the business pending before the Senate; that the Senate ought not to fix a day for adjournment until it should at least have disposed of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Summer agreed with the Senator from Maine, that the Senate ought not to fix a day for adjournment in to is recolution, but the Indian Appropriation bill, and the Senator from Maine, that the Senate ought not to concer in to is recolution, but the Indian Appropriation bill was not the only, or even the most important, motter requiring the attention of Congress.

There was the whole subject of Georgia, involving the question of the admission of her Representatives, and the question what small be done to secure a proper reconstruction of ihat State? This was, the most important subject before Congress, and Senators ought not even to talk of going home until the case of Georgia, in all its branches, had been faily considered and settled.

The settlement of the case of Georgia was income.

The settlement of the case of Gaorgia was important not only to the people of that State, but also as an example for the other States, Missis-sipol, Texas, and Virginia. Another very im-portant matter demanding attention and ac-tion at this session was the revision of the bon at this session was the revision of the naturalization laws, so as to prevent frauds in naturalization. Mr. Howe was unable to see why it was

wrong to talk about adjournment. It was a peculiarity of the Sena or from Massachusetts that the longer he stayed here the more he found to be done. (Laughter.)

#### House of Representatives.

Mr. Laffin presented a petition of Horace L. Emery for an extension of his patent for improvement in the endless chain horse-power.

Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Ruies, reported a new rule, requiring the hall to be cleared of persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor ten minutes before the hour of meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of August 29, 1842, to provide further remedial justice in the United States Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

Mr. Cake stated that he was paired off on the Tenure-of Office bill, otherwise he would have voted yesterday against concurring in the Sensie amendment.

Mr. Cake also introduced a bill to incorporate the Government Antirracite Rairoad Company. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals

Mr. Fitch (Nevada) introduced a bill for noiding a term of the United States District Court in Nevada. Referred to the Judiciary Com-

mittee.

Mr. Witcher (W. Va.) introduced bills to establish a port of entry and to provide for the construction of a custom-house at Charlestown, West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on

west Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Commiree.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill extending to corporations the privileges and immunities guavanteed by the Constitution to the citizens of the several States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the prepayment of the interest on the public debt, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether there was now a law making the same provision. He said he had that impression until the Senate had passed this bill.

Mr. Schenck said that the gentleman was right in his impression. There was a joint resciution for the same purpose passed on the 17th of March, 1884.

Mr Garfield inquired how much gold could be used for anti-ipating interes:?

Mr. Schenck said that it was impossible to state the amount, but mentioned an assumulation of eighty millions of gold in the treasury, besides the daily receipts from customs. He had no doubt but that profitable use could be made of a portion of such gold in the way proposed.

The committee were discharged from the

The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill. priations, reported a bill authorizing an appro-priation of \$25,000 made for the Bangor, Maine, Custom House for the next fiscal year, to be expended during the present fiscal year. He explained that the work could be completed next May, and referred the House to the enhusiastic assurance given at the last session by the member from that District (Peters) that of further appropriation would be asked for

#### The bill was passed.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

#### Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 31 .- The following bills were introduced Mr. Davis, declaring Good Friday to be a mr. Connell, incorporating the Preschers' Mutual Aid Society of the M. E. Cauron.

Also, establishing the width of Berks street, between Fourth and Sixth streets. Also, relative to the sidewalks in the Twentysecond ward, for their protection.
Also, exempting certain real estate of John McCormick from collateral inheritance tax. Also, confirming Oiney road in the Twenty-second ward as a public highway, 40 feet wide, Also, authorizing the Hartford Steam Boller Inspection and Insurance Company to give certificates of inspection in and for Philadel-

Mr. Henszey, one exempting from the payment of military fines, panalities, etc., memoers of any religious society whose doctrines deny the right of bearing arms.

Mr. Fisher, one increasing the number of terms of the Second Judicial district.

Mr. Connell, one relative to West Philadelphia Mutual Savings Fund in place of one vetced and the bill coased.

vetoed, and the bill passed.

Mr. White, one relating to suits brought by parties residing in another State against parties residing in this State.

#### House of Representatives. The Speaker presented the remonstrance of druggists against the passage of the act pre-venting the adulteration of drugs, in its present

Mr. Regers introduced an act in reference to the official seals of aldermen, requiring them to be used on all papers after July 1, and legal-izing such decuments as the Aldermen have aiready signed without the seal up to the pre-sent time. It was passed, and sent to the

Senate.
Mr. Josephs an act authorizing the Doreas ociety of St. Augustine's Church to receive a bequest. Passed. Mr. Davis presented a remonstrance, unani-mously signed, against the removal of the farmers from the street stands in Philadelphia.

Also, against the removal of the public build-Mr. Bunn made an effort to report from the committee the Philadelphia Registry law as it

committee the Palladelphia Registry law as it passed the Senate.

Mr. Rogers objected.

The House bill requiring the Palladelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to station watchmen at street crossings, was passed to a third reading and laid over.

Mr. Clark, the Speaker, said that he traveled on the road daily during the session, and knew that the company had already stationed flagmen wherever necessary.

#### men wherever necessary. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The demand for currency to day was quite shere, and the rates were firm, without change The banks are calling in their loans, which adds to the activity of the market and the inconve-pience of many of our business men. Our local banks are being heavily drawn upon just now by the country depositors who are in want of currency to settle accounts and to commence spring operations, which fact tends to aggravate

the present stringency.

The supply of funds on the market is sufficient for the absolute demands of trade, but the saxiety of borrowers to secure loans renders it there were an easy task for lenders to control their own terms. Call loans on Government bonds were generally made at 7@8 per cent. and on other securi ies at 8@9 per cent. The inquiry for

# money on the streets was quite sharp, and the figures ranged between wice limits, 10@16 per cent. for first class signatures.

Government securities were again dull, at a slight decline of prices. The market, at present, is under the influence of the New York money market, which is represented as increas ing in stringency.

Gold is very variable, opening at 131; and falling to 131; at 12 M. There was a moderate business effected in stocks this morning, but the general tendency of prices was downwards. State loans were

quiet, with sales of the first series at 1014, and the war loan at 100. Governments were depressed, at a slight decline.

Reading Bailroad sold to a limited extent at 45.56, with large offerings at this figure; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 58; Norristowa Bailroad at 67; Leb gh Vailey Railroad at 56; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 201; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 1224.

In Coal shares there was an entire absence of any speculative feeling. Big Mountain changed bands at 55. 43 was bid for New York and Middle: 54 for Fulton; and 4 for feeder Dam. Capal s ocks were neglected: 17 was the best

bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Bank shares were quiet but steady, with sales of Manniacturers' and Mechanics' at 30\(\frac{2}{3}\); 160
was obsered for Pailedelphia; 57 for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics': 112 for Southwark; 38\(\frac{1}{3}\) for Mechanics': 112 for Southwark; 38\(\frac{1}{3}\) for Penn Township; 7\(\frac{1}{4}\) for Civy; 40 for Consolidation; and 69 for Corn Fuchange.

Passenger Railway shares were without special change. Girard College sold at 27\(\frac{1}{4}\). The following were the bid:—40 for Second and Third; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Sounce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Wanni; 59 for We t Philadelphia; 12\(\frac{1}{4}\) for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coales; and 25 for Gernantown.

# TOWD. PHILADRIPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE DALER TO-DAK Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Interest Notes, 194: Gold, 1314@1314; Silver, 125@1204.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 68, 1881, 1164@1154; C. 8, 5-20a, 1862, 1174@1184; do. 1864, 1133@114; do. 1865, 1164@1164; do. July, 1865, 1124@113; do. July, 1867, 1121@1134; do. 1868, 1124@1134; 5s. 10-40a, 1644@1054. U. S. Pacific Ratiroad, C'cy B'ds, 119-25. Gold, 314@1314.

Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M: 

# Philadelphia Trade Report. Wenesday, March 31.—The Figur market is steady at previously quoted rates. The pales foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25 (65.50; extras at \$6.66.50; lows, Wisconsin, and Minneso:a extra family at \$6.50.27.25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$7.69.50; and fancy beautiful at \$6.50.25.519

sylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$7@9.50; and fancy brands at \$9.75@12, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.50@8 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is characterized by much firmness, and for prime lots there is a good inquiry, but in ferior lots are neglected; sales of red at \$1.60@1.70, and 1200 bushels amber at \$1.80 @ 1.90. Rye is dulist\$1.45@1.50 per bushel. Corn is quiet and prices favor buyers; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at \$5@.36c., and 25%0 bushels Western mixed at 83@84c. Oats are selling at 73@.75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsyl yanis.

1000 bushels New York Barley sold at \$2. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$56 % ton. Steds—Cloverseed is less active, 300 bushels sold at \$9.75.210. Timothy ranges from \$3.35 to \$3.62½, and Flaxseed from \$2.65 to \$2.70. Whirky is firm at \$1.2 gallen, tex paid.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[EY TELBERAPH.]
FORTRYSS MONROW, March al.—Passed in for Ball'more—Barques E. H., Duvall., from Liverpool; Senece, from Messina; Delaware, from Demerara; ship Grey Eagle, from Rio: soft Lucy W. Alexander, from Ponce; ship Alexandria, from Liverpool for Norfolk. Passed out—Barques O. M. Hume, for Montevideo; Acada, for Matsanzas; Palestine, for Buenos Ayres; and brig Hibernia, for Montevideo, (By Allanic Coble.)
LONDONDERRY, March 31.—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Portland.

PORT OF PRILADELPHIA .......MARCH 31. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE SYRWING YELT-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Ponce, P. R., John Mason Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Ponce, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr Vapor, Johnson Providence, John Rommel, Jr., Schr Hobin Hood, Adams, New Haven, do.
Schr Hobin Hood, Adams, New Haven, do.
Schr Hammond, Paine, Weilfielet Similerson&Co.
Schr W. A. Steelman, Nest, Clace Island, do.
Schr Tratait, Young Warren, R. L., do.
Schr Tratait, Young Warren, R. I., do.
Schr Watchful, Carr, Lynn, do.
Schr Watchful, Carr, Lynn, do.
Schr H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, Hyannis, do.
Schr M. H. Bead, Benson, New Bedford, do.
Schr N. O. Price, Smith, Cape Island, do.

Swed. barque Cari Johann. Nordin. 4 days from
Liverpool, with moise to John R. Peurose.
Behr H. T. Hedges, Frank III., 6 days from Calbarien,
with sugar and moissass to S. & W. Weish.
Schr Addie M. Bird. Merrill, 8 days from Cardenas,
with moissass to Thomas Wattson & Sons.
Schr Restless Kelly, 8 days from Boston, with moise.
To Knight & Boos.
Schr M. M. Freeman. Howes, from Boston.
Schr M. M. Freeman. Howes, from Boston.
Schr Fight, Crowell, from Boston.

BELOW.

Barque Rothesay, from Liverpool, Four barques and one brig came in the Capes yesterday morning.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Volunteer. Jones, hence, at New York

Steamship Volunicer. Jones, hence, at New York yeaterdry.
Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Barque Martha. Lewin, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th last,
Brig Beasle, Mundy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Queenstown 18th last, having repaired.

Schrs J. B. Johnson, Smith, and M. R. Carriste, Potter, for Philadelphia, at Little Egg Harbor 27th lust, Schr W. E. Leggett Porter, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yeaterday.

Schrs Heien, Cary, from Borth Carolina for Philadelphia, and Mary E. Rassell. Hall, from do, for Wilmington, Del., at Norfolk 27th inst.

Schrs L. F. Smith. Oric and Ocean Bird, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Roston 25th inst.

Schr B. Goddess, Kelley, hence for Pawtucket, as Previdence 25th inst.

Schr B. D. Hart, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 27th inst.